# 课后作业四: 决策树

任务:基于决策树构建机器学习模型,根据乘客的特征预测其在 Titanic 沉船事件中是否幸存。

数据集: Titanic 数据集中乘客的特征包含客舱等级、性别、年龄、在 Titanic 号上的同伴/配偶数量、船票编号、票价等。对于每一个乘客都包含了其是否在 Titanic 灾难中生还的信息(Survived),作为真实值标签。

# 普通实现:

#### 1.导入必要的库

```
import graphviz #一个开源的图形可视化工具,可以用来生成和展示图形结构 import pandas as pd import pydotplus #pydotplus 是一个图形库,基于 pydot 和 Graphviz,允许创建和操作 DOT 文件 from IPython.display import Image #一个 IPython 模块,用于在 Jupyter Notebook 中嵌入和显示图像。 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score #用于计算分类模型的准确率 from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, train_test_split #优化模型的超参数 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier, export_graphviz #用于创建和训练决策树分类模型
```

#### 2.加载数据

```
# 加载数据

train_data = pd.read_csv('D:\\dataenclorse\\forth\\train.csv')

test_data = pd.read_csv('D:\\dataenclorse\\forth\\test.csv')

submission = pd.read_csv('D:\\dataenclorse\\forth\\submission.csv')
```

#### 3.定义预处理函数

```
def preprocess_data(data):

# 处理缺失

data['Age'].fillna(data['Age'].median(), inplace=True)

data['Embarked'].fillna(data['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)

data['Fare'].fillna(data['Fare'].median(), inplace=True)

# 将性别和登船港口转换为数值

data['Sex'] = data['Sex'].map({'male': 0, 'female': 1})

data['Embarked'] = data['Embarked'].map({'C': 0, 'Q': 1, 'S': 2})

# 删除不必要的列

data.drop(['Name', 'Ticket', 'Cabin', 'PassengerId'], axis=1, inplace=True)

return data
```

#### 4.数据预处理

```
# 预处理数据
train_data = preprocess_data(train_data)
test_data = preprocess_data(test_data)
```

```
# 特征和标签
X = train_data.drop('Survived', axis=1)
y = train_data['Survived']
# 分割数据集为训练集和验证集
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

## 5.定义参数网格

```
# 定义参数网格

param_grid = {
    'max_depth': [None, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 10, 20],
    'min_samples_leaf': [1, 5, 10],
    'max_features': [None, 'sqrt', 'log2']
}
```

### 6.创建决策树分类器并验证准确率

```
# 创建决策树分类器

clf = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)

clf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# 验证模型

y_pred = clf.predict(X_val)

accuracy = accuracy_score(y_val, y_pred)

print(f'Validation Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}')
```

### 7.对测试集进行预测并填入 submission.csv

```
# 对测试集进行预测

test_pred = clf.predict(test_data)

# 将预测结果填入 submission.csv

submission['Survived'] = test_pred

# 保存结果到 submission.csv

submission.to_csv('D:\\dataenclorse\\forth\\submission.csv', index=False)

可视化决策树并保存为图片

dot_data = export_graphviz(
    clf,
    out_file=None,
    feature_names=X.columns,
    class_names=['Not Survived', 'Survived'],
    filled=True,
    rounded=True,
    special_characters=True
)
```

## 8.可视化决策树

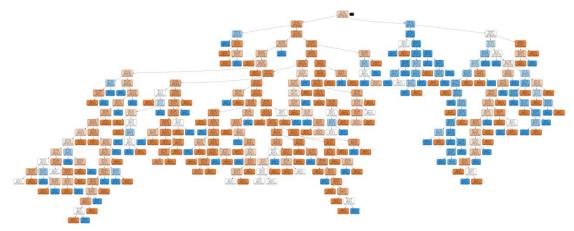
```
dot_data = export_graphviz(
    clf,
    out_file=None,
    feature_names=X.columns,
    class_names=['Not Survived', 'Survived'],
    filled=True,
    rounded=True,
    special_characters=True
)
graph = pydotplus.graph_from_dot_data(dot_data)
graph.write_png('D:\\dataenclorse\\forth\\decision_tree.png')
```

### 9.结果如下:

准确率为0.7821,不是很理想

```
data['Fare'].fillna(data['Fare'].median(), inplace=True)
Validation Accuracy: 0.7821
```

决策树如下(枝叶茂密,决策拖泥带水):



# 优化实现:

1.使用网格搜索进行超参数调优

```
grid_search = GridSearchCV(clf, param_grid, cv=5, scoring='accuracy')
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

2.打印最佳参数和最佳得分

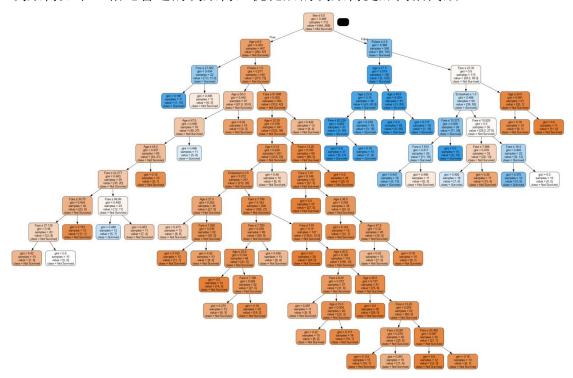
```
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
best_score = grid_search.best_score_
print(f'Best Parameters: {best_params}')
print(f'Best Score: {best_score:.4f}')
```

3.优化结果如下:

# 最高分为: 0.8104, 准确率为 0.7989, 有了部分提高

Best Parameters: {'max\_depth': None, 'max\_features': None, 'min\_samples\_leaf': 10, 'min\_samples\_split': 2}
Best Score: 0.8104
Validation Accuracy with Best Parameters: 0.7989

决策树如下(相比普通的决策树,优化后的决策树更加简洁高效):



# Submission.csv 如下(只展示部分):

1	Passenger:	Survived	
2	892	1	
3	893	0	
4	894	1	
5	895	0	
6	896	0	
7	897	0	
8	898	0	
9	899	0	
10	900	0	
11	901	0	
12	902	0	
13	903	0	
14	904	1	
15	905	1	
16	906	0	
17	907	1	
18	908	0	
19	909	1	
20	910	0	
21	911	1	
22	912	1	
23	913	0	
24	914	0	
25	915	0	
26	916	1	
27	917	0	
28	918	0	
29	919	1	
30	920	0	